

NOTE

Liliacina diversipes (Kirby) (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae),
a Sawfly Genus and Species New to the United States

Dr. Henri Goulet, Biosystematics Research Centre, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, discovered two specimens of a neotropical-like sawfly collected by Malaise trap in Alachua Co., Florida. These specimens are here identified as *Liliacina diversipes* (Kirby) (Selandriinae), a species native to Mexico and Central America. The species is apparently established in Florida and undoubtedly the result of an accidental introduction. Both the genus and species are new to the United States. The host is not known, though most nearctic Selandriinae feed on various ferns and sedges.

Liliacina was described by Malaise (1942, Ent. Tidskr. 63: 94, 99–100; type species—*Liliacina carinifrons* Malaise), includes about 8 species, and occurs from Mexico to southeastern Brazil and northern Argentina. It is distinguished from other North American Selandriinae genera (revision by Smith, D. R. 1969, U.S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bull. 1398, 48 pp.) by the clypeus shallowly, semicircularly emarginate; tarsal claw with long inner tooth but without basal lobe; epicnemium (previously termed prepectus) elongate, on same level as mesepisternum and separated from mesepisternum by suture; genal carina absent; anal crossvein of forewing absent; width of malar space about half diameter of an ocellus; and antennal pedicel slightly longer than wide.

Liliacina diversipes (Kirby 1882, List Hym. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, pp. 189–190, pl. 8, fig. 22; described as *Selandria diversipes*; transferred to *Liliacina* by Malaise 1942) was described from "Mexico, Orizaba." I have seen specimens from Mexico (Jalisco,

Veracruz), Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia. The species is 8.0–9.0 mm in length, and coloration distinguishes it from all other North American Selandriinae: Head and antenna black with scape and pedicel brownish and clypeus, labrum, and base of mandible white; apex of mandible reddish; palpi blackish though basal segments and labium whitish. Thorax whitish (pale areas probably lilac-colored when alive) with cervical sclerites, mesosternum (except medial stripe), lower half of mesepimeron, most of mesoprescutum, most of mesoscutellum, and metathorax (except upper portion of metapleuron) black; mesonotal lateral lobes whitish to orange. Abdomen black, narrow posterior margin of segments whitish. Legs white with extreme base of hindcoxa, apical half of fore- and midtibiae, apical third of hindtibia, and all tarsi black. Wings blackish; veins and stigma black. The pale areas of the thorax are bright lilac in some neotropical specimens examined, but this turns to a sordid whitish in some preserved specimens, especially those collected in alcohol.

The collection data are as follows: USA: Fl., Alachua Co., Gainesville, AEI [American Entomological Institute], B.R.C. [Biosystematics Research Centre] Hym. Team. The two females were collected on 3–17-VII-1987 and 10–31-VIII-1987.

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